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Chapter 1 : Poultry Farming India: Poultry Project

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Poultry Farming Project for Birds. Due the rise of chicken demand in the India, many farmers are willing to opt for poultry farming. But many people those who want to pursue poultry farming do not have the required capita. It is very important for every farmer to check the steps of poultry farming before starting it. Here is our detailed article about the steps in poultry farming: Poultry Farming in India: How to do Poultry Farming in India If you have read this article then you will find that you will need the capital to construct your poultry farm or poultry shed. For that you need bank loan for poultry farm. In the bank you need to submit a copy of your project report to get the loan sanctioned. In this article we have provided a sample project report. You can utilize this sample project report to make your own project report. Also you can submit this same report to the bank. The report is made considering the following conditions. Chicks will be purchased from the commercial suppliers The price of sale and purchasing of each bird will change according to the market area. The labour cost has not been considered as the part of project. It is a small scale project hence it is considered that the farmer alone will undertake the cost of labor. Plan for the Floor One square feet floor space per bird. Plinth should be 2ft. Plan for the Walls lengthwise wall may be only one foot high, brick wall on sides, 4ft wire netting above brick wall should be supported with angle iron. End wall of poultry house should be made of bricks. Maximum breadth of poultry house should be 27 feet. There should be partition in every square feet. Plan for the Roof Roof of the poultry house may be of asbestos or tile. Plan for the Door There should be two doors 4ft.

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Chapter 2 : Do You Know How to Start a Poultry Farm?

Broiler Poultry Farming Project Report for Birds First part of this artical will describe the basic of Poultry farming and rest will be the process of Poultry project report. You need to fill up the basic data in the project report as per you requirement.

The consumption of chicken meat has increased significantly during past two decades. Government is promoting this industry by providing subsidy. The market is estimated to be worth about Rs 90, crore. Per capita chicken consumption in India has been on the rise, with changing eating habits. Considering the vast potential of this industry in employment generation we have included many poultry project reports in this site.. Hybrid Broiler Chicks will be purchased from commercial hatcheries for every batch. The farm must be managed by the entrepreneur on scientific lines. Plinth should be 2ft. Walls-lengthwise wall may be only one foot high, brick wall on sides,4ft wire netting above brick wall should be supported with angle iron. End wall of poultry house should be made of bricks. Maximum breadth of poultry house should be 27 feet. There should be partition in every squire feet. Roof – Roof of the poultry house may be of asbestos or tile. This project report has been worked out subject to the following conditions: The chicks will have to be arranged from commercial hatcheries and price fluctuation in them be correspondingly accommodated in the final sale price. Any increase in the cost of feed shall correlate to the corresponding increase in the sale price of broilers. As a bio-security measure against avian influenza all in all out system will be adopted. The scheme is workable on the above guidelines if run by the entrepreneur on scientific lines. Housing for broiler chicken Floor –Pucca, smooth strong concrete cemented, impervious to moisture rodent proof ,and have slope towards door. End wall should be solid made of bricks. Doors –There should be two doors 4ft. Roof should be of asbestos, cement asbestos, or tile.

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Chapter 3 : broiler farm project report, , , ,,, bank loan,subsidy

Poultry farming is an important source of subsidiary income to small / marginal farmers and agricultural laborers. The manure from birds provides a good source of organic matter for improving soil fertility and crop yields.

The manure from birds provides a good source of organic matter for improving soil fertility and crop yields. Since agriculture is mostly seasonal, there is possibility of finding employment throughout the year for many persons through poultry farming. With the adequate infrastructural facilities especially for broiler production has become increasingly popular in and around. The present demand in the area is more. It is increasing day by day and present strength of the flock in the area is not in a position to meet the growing demand. To take care of the health hazards, adequate veterinary aid facilities are available in the nearby town through the State Animal Husbandry Department dispensary. All inputs require for rearing of birds are provided by contract farming company. After rearing all birds are marketed to the company on contract basis. LOCATION The proposed unit will be located on a piece of land which is almost leveled and is well connected to approach road, Electricity is available near the farm site. A tube well with electric motor pump set is already existing in this land and this water will be used for proposed poultry farm and adequate water of good quality is available in this tube well. HOUSING Provision has been made for the construction of a brooder cum grower house measuring at a rate of 1 square feet per bird, Besides it, farm will have a small store room and servants quarter. Construction of house will be pukka with asbestos roofing. The laying of pipeline for supply of adequate water supply is also be done. Chicks will be purchased in lots at regular intervals. FEED Company will provide feeds require to birds on contract basis. In case of need, the sick birds will be taken to the disease investigation laboratory located in town. For various operations like vaccination, medication etc. The growth is supported by implementation of large scale contract poultry farming by integrated players. Overall domestic poultry market size is estimated at Rs. Globally India ranks fourth in Broiler meat production with annual production of 2. Contract farming is billed to be veritable instrument to address many of the traditional ills affecting the agriculture sector and the farmers. Under the contract growing agreement birds are marketed to the company on the basis of growing charges. Thus, the farmer assumes the production related risks and the price risk is transferred to the company. In India contract farming has considerable potential where small marginal farmers can no longer be competitive without access to modern technologies and support. Contract farming can fill this gap by providing the farmers with quality inputs, technical guidance, management skills, credit as well as knowledge of new improved technology. Pricing arrangement can significantly reduce the risk and uncertainty of market place. Helps to augment the income of the rural masses. Thus improve the socio-economic status of rural population. Poultry litter has high manure value and can be used in agriculture activities. It has tremendous potential to create non-farm employment and check migration from rural to urban areas. Generates relatively quick returns with low investment requirements. Besides this, India has also great potential market. The increasing awareness of the need for the balanced nutrition has led to changes in the eating habits. A peculiar feature of the poultry industry is that it is highly fragmented. Low growing charges coupled with the cost of making investments in the infrastructure such as sheds, feeders, breeders, waterers, heating and cooling systems result in a low income for farmers. The recent avian flu has spread a wave of panic across the globe. Shortage in major feed ingredient i. Therefore even a small increase in costs can wipeout the profits.

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Chapter 4 : bank loan for poultry farm - Agri Farming

Project report broiler farming, bank loan, broiler farm subsidy, murgi farm loan, for poultry, in English, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Marathi.

Banks are free to decide the rates of interest within the overall guidelines. Package of Common Management Practices recommended for poultry farmers Modern and well established scientific practices should be used to obtain maximum economic benefits from poultry farming. Some of the major norms and recommended practices are given below: Select well raised land for poultry sheds. Land with hard rock or murram is more suitable. Avoid water logging and flooding near the sheds. Provide separate sheds for growers and layers. Ensure adequate facility for water, electricity, approach road, supply of chicks, feed, veterinary aid and nearness to market for sale of cull birds and eggs. You should be prepared to stay on the farm and have constant supervision. Provide adequate floor space per bird see details in Annexure III. BIS specifications for construction of poultry sheds are available. Construct sheds in such a way that the end walls face East-West direction and the side walls face North-South direction, so that rain water will not enter the sheds. Provide strong roof and hard flooring. Raise plinth of the shed at least one feet above the outside ground level. Provide 3 to 4 feet overhang of the roof to avoid entry of rainwater inside the shed. Provide at least 50 feet distance between two sheds in the same sector and about 10 ft between growing and laying sector. Provide adequate light and ventilation and comfortable housing conditions during all seasons cool in summer and warm in winter. Avoid entry of rats by constructing rat proof civil structures. If deep litter system is followed, always use dry and clean litter material sawdust, paddy husk, etc. The litter material should be always kept loose and dry. Stir the litter twice a week. The droppings under the cage can be removed after 6 months. Use scientifically designed cages and equipment for brooding, feeding and watering purposes. BIS specifications for equipment are available. A good design can be shown and manufactured locally, so that cost can be reduced. Purchase improved strain of one day old healthy egger type chicks from a reputed hatchery. If cages are used for housing of birds ensure proper cage space i. Clean, wash and disinfect all equipments with 0. Use high quality balanced feeds. BIS feed formulae and specifications are available. Feed requirements of birds are shown in Annexure IV and V. Store the feed in clean, dry, well ventilated room. A wet feed may bring fungus infection. Use properly designed feeders and control the rats to avoid feed wastage. Provide adequate feeding space per bird. More space is required as the bird grows in age for details see Annexure-III. Keep proper records on feed consumption per bird for each batch. Excess consumption may be due to feed wastage, rats, low temperature of shed or poor feed quality low energy feed. Watering of Birds Always give fresh and clean drinking water. Water should be always available at birds. Use properly designed watering equipment. Provide adequate watering space per bird for details see Annexure - III. Always keep water-pots clean. Avoid birds entering inside pots. Provide cool water during summer. Store the water in tanks that are not exposed to hot sun in summer. Clean sanitary conditions of poultry sheds and equipment, balanced feed, fresh clean water, healthy chicks are essential to prevent diseases. Avoid entry of visitors to farm, especially inside the sheds. Use proper vaccination schedule for details see Annexure-VI. Use high quality vaccines purchased from reputed manufacturers. Keep vaccines in cool, dry conditions away from sunlight. Any left-over vaccine should be properly disposed off. Vaccines should not be used after their expiry date is over. The waste of farm should be suitably disposed off. Different workers should be employed in brooding and laying sheds. Any bird showing advanced signs of a disease, should be removed from the shed and culled. It can be sent to laboratory for diagnosis. Poultry manure, if infected, can spread disease, from one batch to another. Keep the litter dry, remove it after flock is sold and dispose the manure properly and quickly. Keep proper records on mortality and its causes and the treatment given to birds. Dates of vaccination for each flock should be properly recorded. Rats are important carriers of poultry disease. Many poultry medicines can be given in drinking water. When medication is to be given, remove the waterers in poultry sheds on the previous evening. Next

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morning give medicine in measured quantity of water, so that entire medicine will be quickly consumed and there will be no wastage of medicines. Mild infection of disease may not cause mortality but it will reduce growth. Keep sample record of body weight for growers, mortality rate and egg production. Study the possible causes, if weight is low or egg production is low and take steps to improve the management of the subsequent batches. The guidelines for integrated bio security in poultry production are given in Annexure VII. Ensure the constant and steady demand for eggs is available and the market is nearer to the farm. Study the market demand for particular egg weight. Provide one nest box for every 5 birds. Collect eggs from the shed 4 times a day. Store them in a cool dry place and market them quickly. Birds should not be kept on the farm beyond 18 months of age, as their egg production will go down considerably and their efficiency of feed conversion will reduce progressively as they grow older. If live culled birds are sold after dressing processing use clean dressing hall and processing equipment. Dressed birds should be chilled in the ice-cold water for hours and excess water removed. Birds should then be packed in clean plastic bags and the mouth of bag sealed. Processed birds should be marketed as early as possible. If they have to be preserved, deep freezing equipment to C be used. Refrigerated vans may be required for long distance transportation. Quality Birds Choose the strain that will perform best and is known to have good livability under reasonable environmental conditions. Good chicks may cost more but they will perform better and pay more too. Housing There should be ample fresh air, free from drafts. Air must be circulating. Ensure that the litter is dry. A well managed litter helps the birds in putting on feathers and improve feed conversion. It also reduces coccidiosis problem. Crowding Overcrowding increases mortality, stress, as well as production cost. Feeding Always ensure adequate fresh feed. Birds that are without feed for six hours will record a drop in production and a 12 hour starvation will result in moult of wing feathers. There should be adequate feeder space for the birds. Guard against feed wastage. Maintain records of daily feed consumption. Watering Provide plentiful and clean disinfected water. This management factor, although obvious, is commonly violated. Water restriction is a quick way to accidentally force the flock to moult. Ensure that the waterers are so placed that they are easily accessible to birds.

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Chapter 5 : Broiler farm project report birds, Broiler project , business plan

project report for establishment of commercial broilers per cycle (ALL IN ALL OUT SYSTEM) The broiler chicken production of our country is growing at the rate of nearly % every year.

Banks are free to decide the interest rates within overall RBI guidelines. The loan repayment is determined, on the basis of gross surplus generated in the scheme. Usually the repayment period of loan for broiler farming is years. The birds and other assets poultry sheds, equipment may be insured. Package of Common Management Practices recommended for poultry farmers Modern and well established scientific practices should be used to obtain maximum economic benefits from poultry farming. Some of the major norms and recommended practices are given below: Select well raised land for poultry sheds. Land with hard rock or murram is more suitable. Avoid water logging and flooding near the sheds. Ensure adequate facility for water, electricity, approach road, supply of chicks, feed, veterinary aid and nearness to market for sale of live birds and dressed chicken. You should be prepared to stay on the farm and have constant supervision. Provide adequate floor space, feeding space and watering space per bird see details in Annexure III. BIS specifications for construction of poultry sheds are available. Construct sheds in such a way that the end walls face East-West direction and the side walls face North-South direction, so that rain water will not enter the sheds. Provide strong roof and hard flooring. Raise plinth of the shed at least one feet above the outside ground level. Provide 3 to 4 feet overhang of the roof to avoid entry of rainwater inside the shed. Provide at least 50 feet distance between two sheds. Provide adequate light and ventilation and comfortable housing conditions during all seasons cool in summer and warm in winter. Avoid entry of rats by constructing rat proof civil structures. After disposal of every batch of birds the dirty litter material and manure should be removed, walls and floors should be cleaned, white washed with lime and disinfected with 0. If deep litter system is followed, always use dry and clean litter material sawdust, paddy husk, etc. The litter material should be always kept loose and dry. Stir the litter twice a week. Use scientifically designed cages and equipment for brooding, feeding and watering purposes. BIS specifications for equipment are available. A good design can be shown and manufactured locally, so that cost can be reduced. Purchase of improved strain of one day old healthy broiler type chicks from a reputed hatchery. Clean, wash and disinfect all equipments with 0. Use high quality balanced feeds. Feed requirements of birds are shown in Annexure IV. BIS feed formulae and specifications are available. Composition of some of the practical broiler diets is given in annexure V. Store the feed in clean, dry, well ventilated room. A wet feed may bring fungus infection. Use properly designed feeders and control the rats to avoid feed wastage. Keep proper records on feed consumption per bird for each batch. Compare with the standard feed consumption pattern. Always give fresh and clean drinking water. Water should be always available at birds. Use properly designed watering equipment. Provide adequate watering space per bird for details see Annexure III. Always keep water-pots clean. Avoid birds entering inside pots. Provide cool water during summer. Store the water in tanks that are not exposed to hot sun in summer. Clean sanitary conditions of poultry sheds and equipment, balanced feed, fresh clean water, healthy chicks are essential to prevent diseases. Avoid entry of visitors to farm, especially inside the sheds. Use proper vaccination schedule for details see Annexure-VI Use high quality vaccines purchased from reputed manufacturers. Keep vaccines in cool, dry conditions away from sunlight. Any left-over vaccine should be properly disposed off. Vaccines should not be used after their expiry date is over. The waste of farm should be suitably disposed off. Any bird showing advanced signs of a disease, should be removed from the shed and culled. It can be sent to laboratory for diagnosis. Poultry manure, if infected, can spread disease, from one batch to another. Keep the litter dry, remove it after flock is sold and dispose the manure properly and quickly. Keep proper records on mortality and its causes and the treatment given to birds. Dates of vaccination for each flock should be properly recorded. Rats are important carriers of poultry disease. Many poultry medicines can be given in drinking water. When medication is to be given, remove the waterers in poultry sheds on the

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Chapter 6 : Poultry Farm Project for Birds ~ Poultry Farming India

Poultry Farming Guide for Beginners: The following article explains about "Poultry Farming for Beginners". Poultry (chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and other fowl) can be kept by enthusiastic individuals in a back garden or on an allotment, or intensive farming production systems with a large acreage and high turn-over.

One can earn excellent profits with proper poultry business plan. Poultry farming provides rural employment. Both chicken meat and eggs have excellent demands. Poultry birds occupy less space. Broiler chicken feed intake is very low. Commercial poultry farmers can get returns in less period of time. Chickens requires less water for drinking and maintenance. Chicken manure has good demand as there is lot of requirement for organic farming and for other agriculture crops. Poultry droppings are rich in nitrogen hence considered as good fertilizer. Poultry business can produce income throughout the year. Poultry farming business does not require any marketing skills. Poultry Farming requires less investment than any other livestock business. Tips for Poultry Farming Project: Purchase healthy chickens for your farm. Prepare Poultry farming business plan which includes from purchase of birds to selling. Construct a poultry shed on elevated area in the directions of East-West where you can get good ventilation along with airflow. Secure the poultry shed from all kinds of threats. Provide fresh water and feed as per the chicken age. Follow up with veterinary professional for any poultry diseases and regular vaccinations. Keep the shed floor always dry and clean. Any sick chickens should be isolated as soon as they have any abnormalities. Frequently , you should monitor all the birds in the shed. Provide Nutritious chicken feed for quick weight gain. Dedicate your time to the farm rather trusting third person. Establish a proper marketing strategy for both chickens and eggs. Establishment of Broiler Chicks in the farm. The following poultry project report is for establishment of vancobb Broiler chicks in well managed farm. Want to read detail guide about broiler farming:

Chapter 7 : NABARD's Model Bankable Projects

PROJECT REPORT FOR A BROILER POULTRY FARM (BIRDS A WEEK) ECONOMIC PARAMETERS: 1. No. of birds per week 2. No. of batches per cycle 8.

Chapter 8 : NABARD Subsidy for Dairy Farming â€“ Growel Agrovet

Loan from banks with refinance facility from NABARD is available for starting poultry farming. For poultry farming schemes with very large outlays, detailed project reports will have to be prepared.

Chapter 9 : Poultry Project Report - Cost and Profits | Agri Farming

Broiler chicken farming Project Report (birds) for bank loan. Broiler chicken farming Project Report (birds/cycle) PROJECT REPORT FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMERCIAL BROILERS PER CYCLE IN DEEP LITTER HOUSING Back ended capital subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs ,/- for a unit of birds (Rs ,/- for SC/ST farmers and NEStates including Sikkim is available for this project.